Pittsburgh

the

wealth of PENNSYLVANIA, as altered and amended by the CONVENTION for that purpose freely chosen and assembled, and by them proposed for the consideration of their constituents.

WE, the People of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ordain and establish this Constitution for its Government.

ARTICLE I.

Section I. THE legislative power of this commonwealth shall be vested in a general assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and house of Representatives.

Section II. The Representatives shall be chosen annually by the citizens of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively, on the second Tuesday of October.

Section III. No person shall be a representative, who shall not have attained the age of twenty one years, and have been, a citizen and inhabitant of the state three years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof, an inhabitant of the city or county in which he shall be chosen.

Section IV. Within three years after the first meeting of the general assembly, and within every subsequent term of seven years, an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants shall be made, in such manner as shall be directed by law. The number of representatives shall, at the several periods of making such enumeration be fixed by the legislature, and apportioned among the city of Philadelphia and the several counties, according to the number of taxable inhabitants in each, and shall never be less than sixty, nor more than one hundred. Each county shall have at least one representative; but no new county hereafter erected, shall be entitled to a separate representation, until a sufficient number of taxable inhabitants shall be contained within it, to entitle them to at least one representative, agreeably to the ratio which shall then be established.

Section V. The senators shall be chosen for four years by the citizens of Philadelphia and of each county respectively, at the same time, in the same manner, and at the same places where they shall vote for representatives.

Section VI. The number of senators shall, at the several periods of making the enumeration before mentioned be fixed by the legislature, and apportioned among the districts formed as hereinafter directed, according to the number of taxable inhabitants in each, and shall never be less than one fourth, nor more than one third of the number of representatives.

Section VII. The senators shall be chosen in districts, to be formed by the legislature, each containing as nearly as may be, such number of taxable inhabitants as shall be entitled to elect one senator; where that cannot be done, then such number of adjoining counties shall be formed into one district as shall be entitled to elect not more than four senators; but neither the city of Philadelphia, nor any county, shall be divided in forming a district.

Section VIII. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of twenty five years, and who shall not have been a citizen and inhabitant of the state four years next before his election; the last year whereof an inhabitant of the district for which he shall be chosen.

Section IX. Immediately after the senators shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, subsequent to the first enumeration, they shall be divided by lot as equally as may be into four classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the third year; and of the third class at the expiration of the third year; and of the fourth class at the expiration of the fourth year; so that one fourth may be chosen every year.

Section X. The general assembly shall meet on the first Tuesday of December, in every year; unless sooner convened by the governor.

Section XI. Each house shall choose its speaker and other officers; and the senate shall also choose a speaker pro tempore, when the speaker shall exercise the office of governor.

Section XII. Each house shall judge of the qualifications of its own members, but contested elections shall be determined by a committee, to be selected in such manner as shall be directed by law: a majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorised by law, to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner, and under such penalties, as may be provided.

Section XIII. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause, and shall have all other powers necessary for either branch of the legislature of a free state.

Section XVI. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish them weekly, except such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy: and the yeas and nays of the members on any question, shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journals.

Section XV. The doors of each house, and of the place where they shall respectively sit in committee of the whole, shall be open, unless when the business shall be such as, in their judgment, ought to be kept secret.

Section XVI. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Section XVII. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the commonwealth. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest, during their attendance at the session of the respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Section XVIII. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office, under the authority of this commonwealth, which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been encreased during such time: And no member of Congress, or other person, holding any office, except in the militia, under the United States, or this commonwealth shall be a member of either house during his continuance in Congress or in office.

Section XXI. When vacancies happen in either house the speaker of that house shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Section XX. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as in other bills.

Section XXI. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

Section XXII. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the [illegible] with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon their journals, and proceed to re consider it. If, after such reconsideration, two thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill; it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall be presented to him; it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless sent back within three days after their next meeting.

Section XXIII. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the governor, and before the same shall take effect, be approved by him; or, being disapproved, shall be repassed by two thirds of the senate and house of representatives according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

ARTICLE II.

Section I. The Supreme Executive Power of this Commonwealth, shall be vested in a Governor.

Section II. The governor shall be chosen on the second Tuesday of October, by the citizens throughout the commonwealth, at the places where they shall respectively vote for representatives. The returns of every election for governor shall be transmitted under seal to the seat of government, directed to the speaker of the senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of the members of both houses of the legislature. The person having the higher number of votes shall be governor; but if it two or more shall be equal and higher in votes, one of them shall be chosen governor by the joint vote of the members of both houses. Contested elections shall be determined by a committee selected from both houses of the legislature in such manner as shall be directed by law.

Section III. The governor shall hold his office during the of three years from the third Tuesday of December next ensuing his election, and shall not be capable of holding his office longer than nine in any term of twelve years.

Section IV. He shall be, at least, thirty years of age; and have been a citizen and inhabitant of this state seven years next before his election. Unless he shall have been absent on public business of the United States, or of this state.

Section V. No member of Congress, or person holding any office under this state or the United States, shall be capable of exercising the office of governor.

Section VI. The governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall be neither encreased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

Section VII. He shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the commonwealth and of the militia, except when they shall be called into actual service of the United States.

Section VIII. He shall appoint all officers whose offices are established by this constitution or shall be established by law, and whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for; but no person shall be appointed to an office within any county

...months.

Section XIV. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Section XV. In case of the death or resignation of the governor, or of his removal from office, the speaker of the senate shall exercise the office of governor, until another governor, who shall, in such case, be chosen at the next annual election shall be duly qualified and commence the exercise of his office. And if the trial of a contested election shall continue longer than until the third Tuesday of December next ensuing the election of a governor, the governor of the last year, or the speaker of the senate, who may be in the exercise of the executive authority shall continue therein, until the determination of such contested election, and until a governor shall be qualified as aforesaid.

Section XVI. The state treasurer shall be appointed annually by the joint vote of the members both houses. All other officers in the treasury department, election officers, officers relating to taxes, to the poor and high ways, constables and other township officers shall be appointed in such manner as is or shall be directed by law.

Section XVII. A secretary shall be appointed and commissioned during the governor's continuance in office, if he so long behaves himself well. He shall keep a fair register of all the official acts and proceedings of the executive department, and shall, when required, lay the same and all papers, minutes and vouchers relative thereto, before either branch of the legislature; and shall perform such other duties as shall be enjoined him by law.

Section XVIII. No member of Congress from this state, or any person holding or exercising any office of trust or profit under the United States, shall at the same time hold or exercise the office of judge, secretary, treasurer, prothonotary, register of wills, recorder of deeds, sheriff, or any other office in this state, to which a salary is annexed, or any office which future legislatures shall declare incompatible with offices and appointments under the United States.

ARTICLE III.

Section I. In elections by the citizens every freeman of the age of twenty one years, having resided in the state two years next before the days of the elections respectively, and within that time, paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed upon him at least six months before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector. Provided, that the sons of persons qualified as aforesaid, between the age of twenty one and twenty two years, shall be entitled to vote although they have not paid taxes.

Section II. All elections shall be by ballot, except those by persons in their representative or public capacities, who shall vote viva voce, unless in the choice of committees and their own officers.

Section III. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections, and in going to and returning from them.

ARTICLE IV.

Section I. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching.

Section II. All impeachments shall be tried before the senate; when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be on oath or affirmation: No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

Section III. The governor and all other civil officers, under this commonwealth, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office. But judgment in such cases shall not extend further than ...fices of office, nor hold any other office of profit under this commonwealth.

Section III. The jurisdiction of the supreme court, shall extend over the state, and the judges thereof shall, by virtue of their offices, be justices of oyer and terminer and general goal delivery in the several counties.

Section IV. Until it shall be otherwise directed by law, the several courts of common pleas, shall be established in the following manner: The governor shall appoint in each county, no fewer than three, nor more than four judges, who, during their continuance in office, shall reside in such county. The state shall, by law, be divided into circuits, none of which shall include more than six nor fewer than three counties. A president shall be appointed of the courts in each circuit, who, during his continuance in office, shall reside therein. The president and judges aforesaid, or any two of whom shall be a quorum shall compose the respective courts of common pleas.

Section V. The judges of the courts of common pleas, in each county, shall, by virtue of their offices be justices of over and terminer, and general goal delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein: and any two of them, the president being one, shall be a quorum; but they shall not hold a court of oyer and terminer or gaol delivery in any county, when the judges of the supreme court, or any of them, shall be sitting in the same county. The party accused, as well as the commonwealth, may under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law, remove the indictment and proceedings or a transcript thereof, into the supreme court.

Section VI. The supreme court, and the several courts of common pleas, shall, besides the powers heretofore usually exercised by them, have the power of a court of chancery, so far as relates to the perpetuating of testimony, the obtaining of evidence from places not within the state, and the care of the persons and estates of those who are non compotes mentes. And the legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be vest in the said courts such other powers to grant relief in equity as shall be found necessary: and may from time to time enlarge or diminish those powers, or vest them in such other courts as they shall judge proper for the due administration of justice.

Section VII. The judges of the courts of common pleas in each county, any two of whom shall be a quorum, shall compose the court of quarter sessions of the peace, and orphans' court therein; and the register of wills, together with the said judges, or any two of them, shall compose the register's court in the respective counties.

Section VIII. The judges of the courts of common pleas shall, within their respective counties have the like powers with the judges of the supreme court to issue writs of certiorari to the justices of the peace and to cause their proceedings to be brought before them, and the like right and justice to be done.

Section IX. The president of the courts in each circuit shall, within such circuit, and the judges of the courts of common pleas shall, within their respective counties, be justices of the peace, so far as relates to criminal matters.

Section X. The governor shall appoint a competent number of justices of the peace in convenient districts, in each county, to be fixed in such manner as shall be directed by law. They shall be commissioned during good behavior; but may be removed on conviction of misbehavior in office, or any infamous crime, or on the address of both houses of the legislature.

...Section XI. A register's office for the probate of wills and granting letters of administration, and [illegible] of the recording of deeds shall be kept in each of the counties.

Section XII. The style of all process shall be "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and conclude "Against the peace and dignity of the same."

ARTICLE V.

...shall, at the election of representatives, be chosen in the counties. Each county shall elect [illegible] be chosen to each office, one of which shall be commissioned by the governor; and hold their office for three years, but until a successor shall be duly qualified. No person shall be chosen or appointed as aforesaid to ... any term of ...

Section II. The legislature of this commonwealth shall be assisted in the defence; and such manner ... by law.

...as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the state, in such manner, that the poor may be taught gratis.

Section II. The arts and sciences shall be promoted in one or more seminaries of learning.

Section III. The rights, privileges, immunities and estates of religious societies and corporate bodies, shall remain as if the constitution of this state had not been altered and amended.

ARTICLE VIII.

Section I. Members of the general assembly, and all officers executive and judicial, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support the constitution of this commonwealth, and to perform the duties of their respective offices with fidelity.

ARTICLE IX.

That the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably established, WE DECLARE.

Section I. That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

Section II. That all power is originally vested in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness: for the advancement of those ends, they have, at all times an unalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government, in such manner as they may think proper.

Section III. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences: that no man can, of right, be compelled to attend, or erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent; that no human authority can in any case whatever controul or interfere with the rights of conscience; and that no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

Section IV. That no person who acknowledges the being of a God, and a future state of rewards and punishments, shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust and profit under this commonwealth.

Section V. That elections shall be free and equal.

Section VI. That trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof shall remain inviolate.

Section VII. That the printing press shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government, and no law shall ever be made restraining the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for libels, the truth or design may be given in evidence on the issue, and their nature and tendency, ... per for public information, or only for ... cule or malice, be determined by the ... direction of the court, as in other cases.

Section VIII. That the people shall ... their persons, houses, papers and possessions ... reasonable searches and seizures: and that ... rant to search any place, or to seize any ... things, shall issue without describing them ... as may be, nor without probable cause, ... by oath or affirmation.

Section IX. That in all criminal prosecutions ... accused hath a right to be heard by himself ... council, to demand the nature and cause ... sation against him, to meet the witnesses ... to have compulsory process for obtaining ...

to his cause, and, in profecution by indictment, a fpeedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage: that he cannot be compelled to give evidence againſt himſelf, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty or property, unleſs by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

Section X. That no perſon ſhall, for any indictable offence, be proceeded againſt criminally by information, except in caſes arifing in the land or naval forces or in the militia when in actual ſervice in time of war or public danger, nor ſhall any perſon, for the ſame offence be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor ſhall any man's property be taken or applied to public uſe, without the conſent of his repreſentatives, and without juſt compenſation being made.

Section XI. That all courts ſhall be open, and every man for an injury done him in his lands, goods, perſon, or reputation, ſhall have remedy by the due courſe of law, and right and juſtice adminiſtered without ſale, denial, or delay.

Section XII. That no power of ſuſpending laws, or the execution thereof, ſhould be exerciſed, unleſs by the legiſlature, or its authority.

Section XIII. That exceſſive bail ſhall not be required nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel puniſhments inflicted.

Section XIV. That all priſoners ſhall be bailable by ſufficient ſecurities, unleſs for capital offences, when the proof is evident or preſumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus ſhall not be ſuſpended, unleſs when in caſes of rebellion or invaſion, the public ſafety may require it.

Section XV. That no commiſſion of oyer and terminer or gaol delivery ſhall be iſſued.

Section XVI. That the perſon of a debtor, where there is not a ſtrong preſumption of fraud, ſhall not be continued in priſon after delivering up all his eſtate, for the benefit of his creditors, in ſuch manner as ſhall be preſcribed by law.

Section XVII. That no expoſt facto law nor any law impairing contracts ſhall be made.

Section XVIII. That no perſon ſhall be attainted of treaſon or felony by the legiſlature.

Sect. XIX. That no attainder ſhall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of eſtate to the commonwealth; that the eſtates of ſuch perſons as ſhall deſtroy their own lives ſhall go as in caſe of natural death: and if any perſon ſhall be killed by caſuality or accident, there ſhall be no forfeiture by reaſon thereof.

Section XX. That the citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner to aſſemble together for their common good, and to apply to thoſe invaſted with the powers of government, for redreſs of grievances or other proper purpoſes, by petition, addreſs, or remonſtrance.

Section XXI. That the right of the citizens to bear arms in defence of themſelves and the ſtate ſhall not be queſtioned; but thoſe who conſcientiouſly ſcruple to bear arms, ſhall not be compelled to do ſo, but ſhall put an equivalent for perſonal ſervice.

Sect. XXII. That no ſtanding army ſhall, in time of peace, be kept up without the conſent of the legiſlature; and the military ſhall, in all caſes, and at all times, be kept in ſtrict ſubordination to the civil power.

Sect. XXIII. That no ſoldier ſhall in time of peace be quartered in any houſe without the conſent of the owner, nor, in time of war, but in a manner to be preſcribed by law.

Sect. XXIV. That the legiſlature ſhall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary diſtinction, nor create any office, the appointment to which ſhall be for a longer term than during good behavior.

Section XXV. That emigration from the ſtate ſhall not be prohibited.

Section XXVI. To guard againſt tranſgreſſions of the high powers which we have delegated, WE DECLARE, that every thing in this article, is excepted out of the general powers of government, and ſhall forever remain inviolate.

THAT no inconvenience may ariſe from the alterations and amendments in the conſtitution of this commonwealth, and in order to carry the ſame into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained,

1. That all laws of this commonwealth in force at the time of making the ſaid alterations and amendments in the ſaid conſtitution, and not inconſiſtent therewith, and all rights, actions, proſecutions, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, ſhall continue as if the ſaid alterations and amendments had not been made.

2. That the Preſident and the ſupreme executive council ſhall continue to exerciſe the executive authority of this commonwealth as heretofore, until the third Tueſday of December next; but no intermediate vacancies in the council ſhall be ſupplied by new elections.

3. That all officers in the appointment of the executive department ſhall continue in the exerciſe of the duties of their reſpective offices until the firſt day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety one, unleſs their commiſſions ſhall ſooner expire by their own limitations, or the ſaid offices become vacant by death or reſignation, and no longer, unleſs reappointed and commiſſioned by the governor; except that the judges of the ſupreme court ſhall hold their offices for the terms in their commiſſions reſpectively expreſſed.

4. That juſtice ſhall be adminiſtered in the ſeveral counties of the ſtate, until the period aforeſaid, by the ſame juſtices, in the ſame courts, and in the ſame manner as heretofore.

5. That no perſon now in commiſſion as ſheriff, ſhall be eligible at the next election for a longer term than will, with the time with which he ſhall have ſerved in the ſaid office, complete the term of three years.

6. That until the firſt enumeration ſhall be made as directed in the fourth ſection of the firſt article of the conſtitution eſtabliſhed by this convention, the city of Philadelphia and the ſeveral counties ſhall be reſpectively entitled to elect the ſame number of repreſentatives as is now preſcribed by law.

7. That the firſt ſenate ſhall conſiſt of eighteen members, to be choſen in diſtricts formed as follows, to wit: The city of Philadelphia, the county of Philadelphia, and the county of Delaware, ſhall be a diſtrict, and elect three ſenators: The county of Cheſter ſhall be a diſtrict, and ſhall elect one ſenator: The county of Bucks ſhall be a diſtrict, and ſhall elect one ſenator: The county of Montgomery ſhall be a diſtrict, and ſhall elect one ſenator: The county of Northampton ſhall be a diſtrict, and ſhall elect one ſenator: The counties of Lancaſter and York ſhall be a diſtrict, and ſhall elect three ſenators: The counties of Berks and dauphin ſhall be a diſtrict and ſhall elect two ſenators: The counties of Cumberland and Mifflin, ſhall be a diſtrict, and ſhall elect one ſenator: The counties of Northumberland, Luzerne and Huntingdon ſhall be a diſtrict, and ſhall elect one ſenator; The counties of Bedford and Franklin ſhall be a diſtrict, and ſhall elect one ſenator: The counties of Weſtmoreland and Alleghany ſhall be a diſtrict, and ſhall elect one ſenator; And the counties of Waſhington and Fayette ſhall be a diſtrict and ſhall elect two ſenators: Which ſenators ſhall ſerve until the firſt enumeration before mentioned, ſhall be made, and the repreſentation in both houſes of the legiſlature ſhall be eſtabliſhed by law, and choſen as, in the conſtitution is directed. Any vacancie which ſhall happen in the ſenate within the ſaid time ſhall be ſupplied as preſcribed in the nineteenth ſection of the firſt article.

8. That the election of ſenators ſhall be conducted, and the return thereof made to the ſenate in the ſame manner as is preſcribed by the election laws of the ſtate, for conducting and making return of the election for repreſentatives, In thoſe diſtricts which conſiſt of more than one county, the judges of the diſtrict elections within each county, after having formed a return of the whole election within that county, in ſuch manner as is directed by law, ſhall ſend the ſame, by one or more of their number, to ſuch place herein after mentioned within the diſtrict of which ſuch county is a part, which the judges to meet ſhall compare, and caſt up the county returns and execute, under their hands and ſeals, one general and true return for the whole diſtrict, that is to ſay; the judges of the diſtrict compoſed of the city of Philadelphia, and the counties of Philadelphia and Delaware, ſhall meet in the ſtate houſe in the city of Philadelphia; the judges of the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Lancaſter and York, ſhall meet at the court houſe in the county of Lancaſter; the judges of the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Berks and Dauphin, ſhall meet at Middletown in the county of Berks; the judges of the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Cumberland and Mifflin, ſhall meet in Greenwood townſhip, county of Cumberland, at the houſe now occupied by David Miller; the judges of the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Northumberland, Luzerne and Huntington, ſhall meet at the court houſe in the town of Sunbury the judges of the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Bedford and Franklin, ſhall meet at the houſe now occupied by John Dickey, in Air townſhip Bedford county; the judges of the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Weſtmoreland and Alleghany, ſhall meet in Weſtmoreland county, at the court houſe in the town of Greenſburgh; and the judges of the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Waſhington and Fayette ſhall meet at the court houſe in the town of Waſhington, in Waſhington county, on the third Tueſday in October reſpectively, for the purpoſes aforeſaid.

9. That the election of the governor ſhall be conducted in the ſeveral counties in the manner preſcribed by the laws of the ſtate for the election of repreſentatives, and the returns in each county ſhall be ſealed by the judges of the elections, and tranſmitted to the preſident of the ſupreme executive council, directed to the ſpeaker of the ſenate, as ſoon after the election as may be.

Atteſt, JOS. REDMAN, Sec'y.

Public Notice.

HAVING hitherto been induced to defer forming the militia diſtricts of Alleghany county, for reaſons which (now) no longer exiſt; I have judged it moſt for the convenience of the inhabitants generally, to form the diſtricts, and battalions in ſaid diſtricts, in the manner following, viz. The townſhips of Pitt and Plumb, to form one diſtrict and one battalion: The townſhips of Verſailles and Elizabeth, to form one diſtrict and one battalion: The townſhips of Mifflin and St. Clair, (including the new extenſion to the county line) to form one diſtrict and one battalion: The townſhip of Moon, (including the new extention to the county line) to form one diſtrict and one battalion. And I do hereby inform the county, that I will attend in the aforeſaid diſtricts at the times and places hereafter mentioned, to hold elections for the purpoſe of electing a Lieutenant Colonel Commandant and Major for each battalion, viz. At the houſe of Jacob Grubb, in Pitt townſhip on Friday the 2d day of April next: At the houſe of Robert Wilſon, (Yough) in Elizabeth townſhip, on Monday the 5th day of April next: At the houſe of Fry, at Fry's Mill, in St. Clair townſhip, on Wedneſday the 7th day of April next: And at the houſe of Samuel Jeffries, [Montours run) in Moon townſhip, on Friday the 9th day of April next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at which times and places the male white inhabitants between the ages of 18 and 53 of the reſpective diſtricts, are deſired to attend to elect the ſaid field officers, agreeable to the 12th ſection of an act of the general aſſembly of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, paſſed the 20th day of March in the year 1780.

RICHARD BUTLER, Lieut.

March 20, 1790. Alleghany County.

Greenſburgh, March 12, 1790.

BY virtue of ſundry precepts from under the hands and ſeals of the truſtees of the general loan office of the ſtate of Pennſylvania to me directed, will be expoſed ſale, on the ſeveral premiſes, one o'clock, afternoon, on the firſt of April next, the following tracts of land, to wit. One tract called Centre Farm, ſituate in Donegal townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, adjoining lands of Robert Campbell, William Hamilton, jun. and others, containing one hundred and eighty three acres, and one quarter of an acre, with the uſual allowance. Alſo one other tract of land called Refuge, ſituate in Pitt townſhip, on the waters of Peekety and Turtle creek, including Chriſtopher Rudbaugh's improvement, adjoining one Gardner's land containing two hundred and twenty acres and allowance; alſo, one other tract called Brand, adjoining the laſt above deſcribed tract and lands claimed by Joſeph Campbell, Archibald Gordon, and William Jenkins, containing one hundred and ſeventy five acres and allowance, all the property of Joſeph Cambell; alſo to be ſold on the 2d day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract called Culbertſon's Retreat, ſituate on the waters of Beaver Dam Run, in Hempfield townſhip and County aforeſaid adjoining lands of George Mifflin, Joſeph Thomſon, and others, containing three hundred and eight acres, and ſeven perches, with the uſual allowance. Taken as the property of John Culbertſon, and to be ſold by JAMES GUTHRIE, Sheriff.

Greenſburgh, March 16, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale at Greenſburgh, on Tueſday the 6th day of April next, a certain Lot of Ground in Pittſburgh, ſituate in Front ſtreet, between Market ſtreet and Cherry lane adjoinging Charles Wilkins and Thomas Chambers. Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Chambers, and to be ſold by me,

JAMES GUTHRIE, Sheriff.

Greenſburgh, March 16, 1790

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale at Greenſburgh, on the 7th day of April next, a certain tract of land, ſituate on Forbus's old road, at Col. Bouquets breaſt works, about 18 miles from Fort Pitt, containing three hundred and twenty five acres, ſixteen perches and allowance, together with an application, entered in the land office the 3d of April, 1769, in the name of John Lutton, No. 695 called the General, ſurveyed by Robert Maclae for Devereux Smith the 25th of June 1769 The lands and tenements of Devereux Smith, late of Weſtmoreland County, and to be ſold by me

JAMES GUTHRIE, Sheriff.

TO BE LET,

And Poſſeſſion given immediately.

A Two Story LOG HOUSE, ſituate on Liberty ſtreet and Strawberry alley, in Pittſburgh. For terms apply to JACOB BAUSMAN.

March 20, 1790

I WISH to ſell a Tract or two of Land, out of ſeveral, in the county of Waſhington; alſo a Lot or two, out of ſeveral, in the town of Pittſburgh.

W. N. BRACKENRIDGE.

February 18, 1790.

At a meeting at the Surveyor General's, 5th October, 1789. Preſent,

The Hon. George Roſs, Eſq; Vice Preſident,
The Hon. Samuel Edie, Eſq.
John Lukens, Eſq. Surveyor Gen.]
Francis Johnſton, Eſq. Rec. Gen]of the Land Off.
David Kennedy, Eſq. Secretary,]

Iſaac Newkirk,] Colonel Nevill appearing for
] Newkirk, and producing an ad
William Colvin,] vertiſement in the Pittſburgh Gazette for Colvin to appear and anſwer to this caveat, but as he nor any perſon for him appearing, the board poſtpone this caſe to the firſt Monday in April next, in which time the ſaid Newkirk is to make all poſſible endeavours to find out the ſaid Colvin, or thoſe who claim under him in order to notify them by inſerting a copy of this minute in the ſaid Pittſburgh Gazette ſeveral times, and otherwiſe

A true Copy,

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. Land Office.

James Poupard,

GOLD-SMITH, SILVER-SMITH, JEWELLER and ENGRAVER, laſt from Philadelphia,

In Second ſtreet, at the Stone Houſe, formerly occupied by Mr. John Gibſon, in Pittſburgh.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he makes and ſells all kinds of Gold, Silver, and Jewellery work, in the neweſt taſte, and at reaſonable rates.

Engraves all ſorts of Deſigns on Copper plates, Other Pictures, Landſcapes, Coats of Arms, &c.

Cuts Coats of Arms, Creſts and Cyphers, on Watch, Compter, or Table Seals either of Gold, Silver, Braſs, or Steel. Makes and Engraves Free Maſons Medals &c.

Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired in the carefuleſt manner and diſpatch.

Pittſburgh, November 6, 1789.

N. B. Country produce will be taken in payment for any of the above work.

TO be Let, on an improving leaſe, and entered upon immediately, that valuable Tract of Land, ſituate between major Thomas Smaliman's and the town of Pittſburgh, on the Allegheny bottom, the property of the heirs of the deceaſed capt. Thomas Hutchins. For particulars enquire of

NATH'L. BEDFORD.

Pittſburgh, February 6, 1790.

THE ſubſcriber once more ſeriouſly requeſts that all perſons having unſettled accounts againſt him will bring them in immediately, and thoſe who ſtand debtors on his books are deſired to attend for ſettlement. Many fruitleſs applications have been made on this ſubject, publicly and perſonally, every ſpecies of country produce were acceptable for all kind of debts, but this advantage being neglected, information is now given, that it ſhall extend to the firſt day of April next, and no longer. All the accounts in his poſſeſſion will then be put into the hands of his attornies for recovery.

Thoſe concerned have yet an opportunity of preventing this expenſive mode of ſettlement, which however diſagreeable, is the only method in the power of the ſubſcriber, by which he can do juſtice to his own creditors.

JAMES O'HARA.

Pittſburgh, February 6, 1790.

TO be Sold at Private Sale, at Pittſburgh, the latter end of next court week, a valuable Tract of Land containing 300 acres, ſituate on the ſouth weſt bank of the Monongahela, almoſt in ſight of Pittſburgh, about two thirds of which tract is excellent meadow ground; it extends above a mile and a half along the river; the other third is good arable land, and the whole well wooded and watered. There are two good improvements on ſaid tract, one containing about 12 acres of cleared land under fence, in the occupation of James Cooper, and the other is rented by John Shea, containing about, 10 acres the half of which is a timothy meadow. The remainder of theſe two improvements would produce excellent timothy if ſowed. As the greateſt care has been taken to preſerve the timber on the above tract, which conſiſts of hickory, walnut, aſh, oak, &c. the purchaſer may be aſſured, that the timber will be ſufficient to defray the expences of clearing any part of the land, which he may chuſe to lay out for that purpoſe. The terms will be made known at the time of ſale. The ſubſcriber is fully authoriſed to ſell the above tract according to law, and to make the neceſſary conveyances, which if he cannot accompliſh by ſelling the whole tract, he is determined to ſell it in five, ten or fifteen acre lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Each lot ſhall have a front on ſaid river in proportion to its ſize.

Witneſs my hand at Pittſburgh, this 9th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1790. JOHN ORMSBY.

BY condition of the ſubſcriber's article, dated the 9th day of December laſt, it appears, that if two-thirds of his employers can make it evident, that he acts unworthy the truſt of a ſchoolmaſter, they may diſmiſs him at the end of the firſt quarter, by paying him for his paſt ſervice; but if nothing is found againſt him, all ſubſcribers who ſend, or do not ſend, are obliged to pay. Now, in order to prevent future diſputes, Saturday the 20th inſt, is appointed for a meeting of ſuch as have any objections to offer. The place and hour of meeting, to be at the ſubſcriber's houſe, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Pittſburgh, March 11. JOHN HARGY.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of informing the public and his friends, that he has opened

A Public Houſe,

at the Nine Mile Run from Pittſburgh, where Mr. Dunning M'Nair lately lived. As he has provided himſelf with liquors, &c. for the accommodation of thoſe who pleaſe to call on him, and has good ſtables, with oats and hay for horſes, flatters himſelf by his aſſiduity to pleaſe, to merit the attention of the public.

MOSES FORD.

Allegheny County, Dec. 10, 1789.

WHereas the ſubſcriber has given a bond for 271. 10s. to a certain John Rhodearmer, as a part of the conſideration for a tract of land; but as it appears the title of ſaid Rhodearmer is not good, the ſubſcriber hereby forwarns all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay it unleſs I am made ſecure in the title of the land.

JOHN WHITE.

Allegheny county, February 15, 1790.

Bedford, March 5, 1790.

BY virtue of ſundry precepts from the hands and ſeals of George Slocer and Robert Smith, truſtees of the general loan office of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale on the premiſes, the following plantations or tracts of land, with all and ſingular the improvements and hereditaments thereto belonging, viz. a certain tract of land, ſituate in Bethel townſhip, Bedford county, contains 163 acres, more or leſs, with a griſt and ſaw mill; ſeized and taken in execution as the property of Moſes Reed, and to be ſold on the ſecond day of April enſuing.

One other tract of land, ſituate in ſaid county and townſhip, containing 173 acres, ſeized and taken in execution as the property of John Ruſh, and to be ſold on the third day of April, by me

A. M'GAUGHEY, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT valuable tract of land formerly the property of Samuel Irwin, Eſq; on Peter's creek, Waſhington county, fifteen miles from Pittſburgh, and fifteen from Waſhington, and half a mile from the river Monongahela, adjoining lands of John Cox, Robert James, Philip Dealy, James Chambers and John Welſh; inhabited by William Brown, John Underhill, Neil Murray, Andrew M'Aſlan, and James Sanderſon, each having the following quantity of cleared land, William Brown, 60 acres, good buildings, apple and peach orchard, and garden, &c. John Underhill, forty acres; Neil Murray, ten acres, with a ſtill houſe, ſtill, and compleat ſet of veſſels for two ſtills; Andrew M'Aſlan, twenty acres, and James Sanderſon, twenty acres; the yearly rents at preſent amounts to between ſeventy and eighty pounds Pennſylvania currency. The ſaid land is half a mile from Charles Bradford's mill, one mile from Magner's mill, one mile from Adam Wickerham, junior's mill, two miles from Adam Wickerham, ſenior's, mill, and not above four miles from Welſh and Baldwin's mills. The whole or any part of the above will be ſold, and for further particulars enquire of John M'Donald, in Pittſburgh; Alexander Addiſon, Eſq; in Waſhington: or John Cox, on Peter's creek.

Alſo, to be ſold or rented, the ſtone coal and lime works, on the banks of the river Monongahela, adjoining James Chambers, with a compleat ſet of tools to carry on ſaid buſineſs, and a large keel boat. Enquire as above.

October 15, 1789.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Pittſburgh, December 28, 1789.

JULY the twenty ſeventh day,
My wife Betſy ranaway,
From bed and board did flee and ſay,
She would no longer with me ſtay.
Since ſhe has left me without cauſe,
I'll give her time enough to pauſe,
That ſhe may ſee her error,
When I live happy with a fairer.
Therefore I forwarn, both great and ſmall,
To truſt her any thing at all,
For her contracts from this day
Not one farthing will I pay.

DENNIS O'BRYAN.

To be Sold at Private Sale.

A Plantation or tract of Land, containing 300 acres, ſituate on the great road leading from Pittſburgh to Waſhington, about ſeven miles from the former. There is on the premiſes a good cabin, and a large and convenient barn, about 20 acres of land clear and under fence, two thirds of which are meadow, and with a ſmall expence 40 acres might be made. The place is the property of Adam Patterſon: the terms of payment, [illegible] and half negroes. For further particulars apply to Robert Boyd, living about a mile and a half from the premiſes.

Allegheny county, Jan. 24, 1790.

PITTSBURGH: Printed and Sold by JOHN SCULL, at his Printing-Office in Water-Street, near Ormsby's Ferry, where Subſcriptions, (2.) Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are inſerted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every Continuance after one-fourth [illegible]